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SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1916

**ALBUQUERQUE—A GOOD YEAR
PAST, A BETTER YEAR AHEAD.**

The year just closed has been a good one for Albuquerque. The houses—both residential and business—are filled, though building was unusually active during 1915. The Santa Fe company has been steadily adding to its shop facilities, the Y. M. C. A. building is nearing completion and two splendid business houses have been erected on Central avenue.

The antiquated street car line has been renovated, overhauled, modernized until now it meets every requirement of a city of this size, and it will be extended to the state university soon.

And speaking of the state university, it should not be overlooked that the institution has about twice the number of college students it had last year and more than four times the number it had when Dr. David Ross Boyd became president.

The greatest state fair ever held in the southwest was held here last fall. As Mr. Joshua R. Reynolds, the veteran banker and financier of the southwest, said in a communication to the Journal yesterday morning:

"What New Mexico can do was shown at the last state fair in a manner that was well worth the great expenditure of money and energy involved in bringing the display here, and what we learned there of what can be done should be utilized to the full value at this time when capital is plentiful for venturing out all same enterprises."

Of course, the fair, as he pointed out, was a New Mexico enterprise, and for the benefit of every section of the state. But it was one of the notable events of this city where it was held.

Just a little more than a month ago, the greatest educational meeting ever held in the southwest—one of the really great educational meetings of the United States—was held in this city.

The bank deposits of Albuquerque are far greater than the city ever knew before, and the merchants and business men in all lines are enjoying an era of unexampled prosperity.

Quoting Mr. Reynolds again:

"Albuquerque is growing beyond what most of us imagine. People are coming here, and in my opinion many more will come during the present year than ever before. They are coming here because of the climate, and they will invest their money here and make their homes here if they find out that we mean to amount to something in the future."

While the climate is Albuquerque's greatest asset, there is opportunity for great development of the agricultural, trucking and horticultural lands of the valley. What Bernadillo county needs and must have is a county agent under the supervision of the agricultural college. The commercial club is making a strenuous effort to secure such agent. It would mean incalculable good both to the city and the county.

But let us quote Mr. Reynolds again, because of his wide experience, his well known spirit of progress and because of the large property interests he has here, in Las Vegas and in El Paso.

"I am here to live probably the rest of my life, and I want to see Albuquerque prosper and as ahead and become the gem city of the southern Rocky mountain region, as it will do if we only keep up our hard and out work for that end."

The message of Mr. Reynolds on New Year's day was one of hope and good cheer, and the fact that he is to remain here as his home here as the head of his great banking house means much, not only for this city but for New Mexico. Wherever he makes his headquarters he becomes at once a constructive force for progress and the upbuilding of that community.

Albuquerque is entering upon a year of what promises to be the greatest prosperity in her history. The town is pulling together. It never pulls any other way, but sometimes it doesn't pull. This year it is pulling, with the Commercial club as the center of the team work, and we have a right to expect great things from it, provided it just keeps on pulling.

NO PLEASURE IN WASTE.

In making up our New Year resolutions, not a few doubtless have decided that a closer scrutiny of outgo is proper, and such resolution does not necessarily mean that we have decided to live penuriously; for if everyone "hoarded" instead of using money, harder times would always be in order. Money would not move freely in the channels of trade.

Yet careful expenditure is always in order and there are scores of small indulgences, proper enough in themselves, that may be curtailed without doing legitimate business any harm and with advantage to the consumer himself and to his family, for a family sinking fund is always valuable, and a city made up of the well-to-do is clearly better than a city made up of spendthrifts.

The first suggestion that comes to mind is that there must be pleasure in saving or it will shortly become drudgery. Emerson has said there is pleasure in economy for all rightly constituted minds and the first problem is to discover this pleasure; for once it is seen, the problem of saving and of accumulation then becomes interesting, a game to be played for the joy of it.

The opprobrious term "tightwad" has been coined by the free spenders, and it has done much harm to those economically inclined. But there is a difference between the "tightwad" and the man who is developing capital with which to increase his assets and develop his fortune.

Squandering never can be a real pleasure to a rational mind, and a hazy, undesignated mass of petty expenditures never gives the pleasure that the sum total of the money expended calls for. For this reason a system of keeping careful account of all money spent is always of value. Merely the matter of setting down the items in cold figures shows the waste and frequently results in clear-cut reforms.

To do these things systematically does not mean that one is to become a "tightwad," nor is it necessary to deprive oneself of small indulgences that add zest to life. But they do put a check on us and keep us from saying at the end of the month, "Well, all my money is gone and I don't know where it went."

TO BE HAPPY IS NATURAL.

Gladness is one of the laws of nature and accompanies natural actions. In youth mere living is happiness. All of the natural actions, such as eating, drinking, sleeping, exercising, if not perverted, yield pleasure. In childhood happiness is unquestionable and unquestioned.

As we grow older, the doubt begins to intrude itself. In many minds it becomes dominant until, as Dr. Frank Crane once picturesquely expressed it, "we shy at happiness, as if it were a piece of cheese in the mousetrap of destiny."

Many grow to esteem it more pious to believe in a vale of tears than in a watered garden. When we have an inspiration to claim happiness, we cloud the clear sky by knocking on wood. We import the unhappiness of the past, conjure up those of the possible future, and dump them all into the garden of the present to act as gravel on our flowerbeds, until the flowers refuse to grow for us and the world becomes gray.

But the true philosophy must be to take this gift of heaven, daily natural happiness, as simply as it is given, and not to bedim it with the sorrows of yesterday which are gone, nor throw upon it the shadows of tomorrow that may never settle upon it at all.

We deaden our hearts and minds to happiness, and the dead heart gives no sound when touched by it, and the deadened mind does not thrill in response to natural gladness. Children never make this mistake. They take the joy and gladness of today and live in them. With God's they are resolute to live in the good and the true, because it is the natural and the childish thing to do.

Never was pain cured by thinking about it, never a disappointment mended by brooding over it. No man or woman who lives in the past or dreads the future is welcome as a friend and companion anywhere. We want as friends and associates those who live and enjoy today, who just as pain and disappointments and who believe in the happiness of tomorrow and try to make it happy when it becomes today.

The Germans are gradually preparing to pay an indemnity for the American lives lost on the Lusitania. There is really no reason for hurrying into war when you can get all your rights without killing somebody or being killed by somebody.

Yuan Shi Kai was much more open to argument than J. Caesar. It will be recalled that Caesar put aside the crown three times, but the Chinik risked that policy only once.

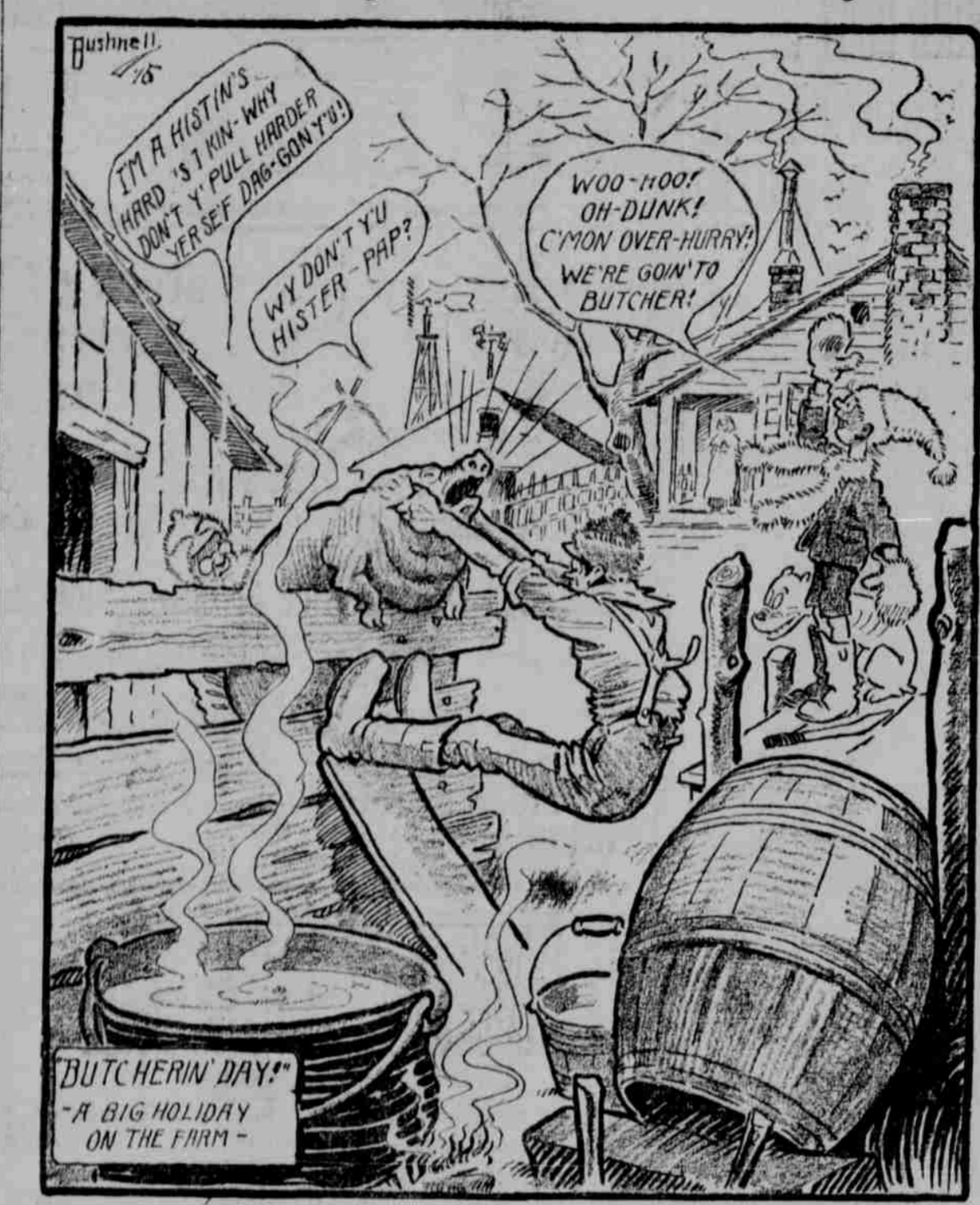
Senator LaFollette's name is to go on the presidential preference primary ballot in North Dakota. It would seem that he should know better by this time.

The St. Louis man who says he has been jilted 150 times should quit, while quitting is good.

Beyond doubt the Austrian foreign minister is a far better letter-writer than Herr von Jagow.

Now that the holidays are over it is time to get down to work.

In the Stone Bruise Age



With Scissors and Paste

THE WAY OF FREEDOM.

O lands, would you be free from all that has ever been before? If you would be free from all that has ever been before, come listen to me. Fear grace, elegance, civilization, delicacy. Fear the mellow sweet, the suckling of honey-lips. Beware the advancing mortal ripening of Nature. Beware what precedes the decay of the ruggedness of states and men.

FARM 100 FEET UNDER GROUND.

Operating a mushroom farm 100 feet under the surface of the earth is the pleasant and profitable experience of William Krumbach, an Ohio farmer.

Two years ago he began growing mushrooms in beds located in the workroom and entries of a small coal mine on his farm. The mushrooms did not more than the coal during the winter months. First he planted 150 square feet to test out the plan. Now he has 1,000 square feet of mushroom beds.

They mix fresh manure with straw, wet it down and let it stand for four or five weeks. Straw is then broken up in small pieces and mixed with the manure and straw. Then it is piled into coal cars and hauled 400 yards into the mine to the beds which are 100 feet under ground. Lead is placed on top of the manure and spawed to a depth of one and one-half inches.

Within ten weeks the mushrooms raise themselves above the loam. Their delicate, fragile pink-and-white blooms peep in the darkness. These beds form what is believed to be the only entirely subterranean farm in existence.

The mushrooms are picked when they are three inches high. Every two or three days a new crop is ready for market. They are packed in boxes and are sold to restaurants and hotels. The nearest market pays 25 cents a pound. The mushrooms marketed in Philadelphia and Chicago bring nearly twice that price.

NEW DISINFECTANT IS OLD.

The powerful disinfectant called equal recently heralded as a new disinfecting preparation, is actually a chloride of lime—it is really nothing new, for it has been in actual everyday use in some of the hospitals of Italy for many years.

Trof. Nicola Giannettasio, chief surgeon of the Venetian hospital at Florence, describes in a recent article how they prepare and use the disinfectant there. He says that 150 grammes of hypochlorite of lime are mixed with 200 grammes of water. 187 1-2 grammes of bicarbonate of soda are dissolved in 1,000 grammes of water and the two solutions are poured together into a three-liter flask with an enameled stopper.

This is allowed to stand from six to eight hours, when it is filtered into 250 grammes of pure acid and added. This sets up a chemical reaction, the solution, as the stronger and heavier metal, driving all the lime out of the hypochlorite and taking its place. A second filtration gives a clear solution of hypochlorite of soda, with a distinct alkaline reaction and a distinct but not at all disagreeable or irritating odor.

NEW GEOMETRY ELEMENT.

Dr. John A. Langman of Niagara Falls has discovered a new element in plane geometry, he is entitled "The Theory of the Geometric Scale."

Dr. Langman is a graduate of St. Mary's college at Halifax, N. S., and the medical college of the University of New York. He is a brother of the late Mr. James A. Langman of Buffalo, who was for some time vicar general of the Buffalo diocese.

Dr. Langman's discovery came by accident after nearly forty years' study of the trigonometry of angles. Detailed descriptions of the new element have been submitted to many of the highest authorities on mathematics in the country and they have admitted that no flaw can be found in it. All say that if accepted it will revolutionize the subject of plane geometry.

Speaking of his discovery Dr. Langman says: "It is a well-known fact that there

**NOTABLE EVENTS OF
GREAT WAR DURING
YEAR SUMMARIZED**

(Continued From Page One)

coast towns and was driven off and crippled by aeroplanes.

May 21. French won entire Lorette hill north of Arras after six months of continuous fighting.

May 22. Russian battleship Pantelimon sunk in Black sea with 1,400 men.

May 23. Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary.

May 25. Germans invaded Austria at head of Gulf of Venice, seizing four towns.

British warship Triumph sunk by torpedoes in Dardanelles.

May 26. American steamer Nebraska, two of three days a new crop is ready for market. They are packed in boxes and are sold to restaurants and hotels. The nearest market pays 25 cents a pound. The mushrooms marketed in Philadelphia and Chicago bring nearly twice that price.

Italy invaded the Trentino.

May 27. British battleship Majestic destroyed by torpedoes in Dardanelles.

May 28. German submarine sank British auxiliary steamship Princecess Irene blown up in Sheerness harbor, 430 lives lost.

May 29. German reply to Wilson note received at Washington and declined.

May 31. German Zeppelin made raid on London.

June 2. Franzoski recaptured by Germans and Austrians.

June 3. Rejoinder to Germany's reply sent by President Wilson.

June 11. Italians took Gradiska and other important towns.

June 14. Austro-Germans won big battle in Galicia.

June 17. German-Germans advancing on Lemberg; captured Moskova.

June 20. German fleet bombarded Karlsruhe, killing twenty-seven persons.

ed by German submarine with torpedo and shells.

July 17. British board of trade inquiry into destruction of Lusitania resulted in verdict absolving all the Germans.

July 18. Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi sunk by Austrian submarine.

July 22. American reply to Germany, reaffirming former stand, sent to Berlin.

Terrible massacres of Armenians by Turks reported.

July 25. American steamer Leelanaw sunk by German submarine; crew saved.

July 27. Austrians made air raid on Verona.

July 30. Austrians occupied Lublin.

July 31. Leyland liner Iberian sunk by German torpedo boat; seven of crew killed.

August 2. Milan, capital of Courland, taken by Germans.

August 3. Great Britain flatly rejected American contentions against blockade.

August 5. Warsaw occupied by the Germans.

August 6. Ivankograd taken by Austro-Germans.

August 9. British cruiser Lynx and destroyer Lynx sunk.

Turkish battleship Kheyr-Ed-Din Barabarsa sunk by submarine in Dardanelles.

Germans occupied Praga.

Zeppelins raided English east coast, killing fifteen; one Zeppelin destroyed.

August 10. United States rejected Austro-Hungarian views on shipment of war supplies.

August 13. British submarine encircled and torpedoed the Breslau and Goeben.

August 14. British troopship Royal Edward sunk by submarines in Egean sea; 300 lost.

Galicia. September 18. Vilna evacuated by Russians.

September 19. British transport Lusitania sunk by submarine in Egean sea; hundreds lost.

September 22. French aviators dropped 100 bombs on royal palace at Stuttgart and elsewhere in Wurtemberg.

Germans captured Ostrow, but bulk of Russian army in Vilna salient escaped.

September 23. Germany promised American ships carrying conditional contraband would not be sunk by submarines, and made other concessions.

September 25. Allies on western front began tremendous general attack on Germans.

September 28. American loan to allies, \$500,000,000 at 5 per cent, announced.

Italian battleship Benedetto Brin destroyed by interior explosion; 246 lost.

Austro-Hungary recalled Ambassador Dumba.

September 29. Great battle in west without definite result.

October. October 2. Germany sent America new note on the Arabic.

October 5. Venizelos, Greek premier, resigned because the king opposed his program of aiding the allies.

Germany, through Ambassador von Bernstorff, disavowed the act of the submarine commander in sinking the Arabic and offered indemnity for two American lives lost; President Wilson accepted offer.

October 7. Four hundred thousand Austro-Germans began invasion of Serbia, crossing the Drina, Danube and Save rivers at many points.

New Greek cabinet headed by Alexander Zaimis appointed.

October 8. Serbia declared war on Bulgaria.

Greek cabinet decided on policy of "benevolent neutrality" toward allies.

October 9. Fierce battle between Serbians and Austro-Germans along Drina river.

Belgrade captured by the Germans.

October 10. Six German naval officers interned at Norfolk, Va., disappeared.

October 12. Bulgaria began invasion of Serbia.

Fortress of Semendria taken by the Germans.

Germans executed Edith Cavell, British nurse, in Brussels.

October 13. Zeppelins bombarded London, killing fifty-five persons.

Bulgaria declared war on Serbia.

October 15. Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria.

France declared war on Bulgaria.

October 19. Italy declared war on Bulgaria.

Bulgarians out Nish-Saloniki railroad at Vranja.

Allied fleet bombarded Delvina, Bulgaria.

October 22. German drive on Riza was halted.

Germans defeated in bloody fight on Ypres, Belgium.

October 23. Germany officially upheld execution of Edith Cavell.

British submarine sank German cruiser Prince Adalbert near Liban.

October 24. British submarine sank Turkish transport Carmen in Sea of Marmora.

Germans drove back Russians northwest of Divinsk.

Austrian aviators dropped bombs on Venice.

October 26. Teutons and Bulgarians joined forces and moved south in Serbia.

British transport Marquette torpedoed in the Aegean; ninety lost.

October 27. French cabinet resigned and Briand became premier.

November. November 4. Zaimis cabinet defeated in Greek chamber of deputies and resigned.

November 5. Bulgarians defeated French near Philip but were beaten on Babuna pass.

German cruiser Undine sunk by British submarine.

November 8. Bulgarians captured Nish, opening through rail route for Teutons to Turkey.

Turkish battleship Kheyr-Ed-Din Barabarsa sunk by submarine in Dardanelles.

Germans occupied Praga.

Zeppelins raided English east coast, killing fifteen; one Zeppelin destroyed.

November 10. German cruiser Frauenlob torpedoed by British submarine in Baltic.

November 11. Germans abandoned attack on Riga from the west.

November 12. Churchill resigned from British cabinet to join the army in France.

November 13. Bulgarians and Germans drove Serbians out of Morava valley.

November 14. Austrian aeroplanes raided Verona, killing thirty.

Italians captured pass of Demarec.

November 16. United States called on Austria-Hungary to explain sinking of the Ancona.

November 17. Bulgarians outflanked Serbians in Euboea pass and French along Cerna river.

British hospital ship Anglia sunk by mine in English channel; eighty-five lost.

"77"
Humphreys' Seventy-seven
For Grip, Influenza,
COLDS

The ease of administering and carrying Homeopathic medicines will be a revelation to those who are accustomed to the old school—no big bottles and spoon, just a small vial of pleasant pellets that fits the vest pocket.

To get the best results, take "Seventy-seven" at the first feeling of a cold, a chill, a shiver, lassitude.

If you wait until you begin to cough and sneeze, have sore throat and influenza, it may take longer.

25c and \$1.00, at all druggists or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

Austria formally denied blame for loss of life in sinking Ancona.

Goritz, under terrific bombardment, in flames in many places.

November 29. Germans occupied Novibazar.

German guardship sunk by Russian destroyers near Liban; 180 lost.

November 25. Germans captured thousands more Serbians and drove the northern army toward the frontier.

British advance on Bagdad repulsed by Turks.

November 27. Serbian government and the diplomatic corps arrived at Scutari.

Canadian government seized all high grade wheat in elevators from Fort William to Atlantic coast.

December. December 1. Teutons and Bulgarians pursued Serbs into Albania.

Russians defeated Austrians in Bukovina.

December 2. More Italians landed at Avlona.

Monastir occupied by Austrians.

Managing Director Hueng and three other officials of Hamburg-American line in New York convicted of conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States.

December 3. President Wilson asked Germany to recall Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché, and Captain von Papen, military attaché of the German embassy at Washington.

Foreign Minister Sonnino declared Italy would fight the war to the finish.

December 4. Unnamed American ship in Mediterranean sent wireless call saying it was attacked by submarine.

Rumania commanded all foreign shipping in its harbors.

Henry Ford's peace crusaders sailed from New York.

Buenos Aires and Hochmeister, Hamburg-American line officials, sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment; Populinhaitse to one year.

December 5. British forces retreat from near Basad.

December 3. United States demands that Austria disavow sinking of Ancona, punishment of submarine commander and indemnity for American lives lost.

December 10. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg declares no peace will be made until Germany's enemies ask for it.

December 11. Allies retreat toward Greek border.

Earl of Derby's recruiting system declared a success, as Englishmen wish to volunteer and avoid conscription.